## THE EXAMINER;

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Presbylerian Church, Frank. W. F. BULLOCK.

CONTINUED.) indelibly inscribed upon the he supremacy of the world. and snow-clad Alps, not lesplains of Italy, has been spice ground by the impetuous and spice at of a Fabius, nor the herois A Scipio could save the Roman from the hold assaults of Numidian arthagenian valor. "Not Rome, bu este of Carthage, has conquered Han was the heroic exclamation of hin. planted his victorious standard a nees of the imperial city. In boldness and intrepidity of character, in indomitable enterprise, Africa challenges a comparison with the proudest nations of antiquity. too, was once the seat of science now darkened and benighted land ha. to the world the illustrious names o

forts which are now making on the n coast of Africa are a proud vinda of the claims of her children to the of freemen. If prudence and discre a manly independence of character, a regard for the rights of others, an intiand thorough acquaintance with the nciples of regulated liberty, are just and proper elements of national character, the people of Liberia deserve the respect, the confidence and admiration of the civilized

It is evident, therefore, that the cause the degradation to which the African is sub jected in America, is the result of the neces sary relations he sustains to government and to society. Government shelters him, it is true: but it affords no sustenance to his moral nature-it does not, it cannot shelter life-giving influence penetrates the latent noble impulses which makes ambition virtue. His ear is never saluted with the plaudits of a grateful people. The civic wreath or the hero's chaplet is never permitted to grace his sable brow. He is the victim of proscription. Even the rewards of patient industry are embittered with a curse. Wealth, while it entails upon him the burdens of the Government, cannot elevate him to the social rank and true dignity of the citizen Is this freedom? Are these the blessings which it bestows? Is this the freedom which the Abolitionist would extend to the objects of his solicitude, assufficient to satisfy the cravings of their im-

the causes to which I have referred is fully developed in the character of this people. They are singularly deficient in enterprise. industry, and foresight. Their improdence and unthriftiness are proverbial. Hence it is that we find them congregated in villages and towns and cities, devoting themselves to the most menial pursuits o life. As a natural consequence, they are prone to idleness, with all its attendant evils. The free colored communities in our land no where present the cheering spectacle of a healthy, robust, and active population. The moral causes which are and natural results. Whilst all other com. gally imported into one city. actively at work produce their necessary munities, under the benificent influence of vain for such indications of progress in the borders of the natives of the land. liberated African. He is an exotic that tion of causes which surely mark them as the victims of ruin and decay. Thus exposed to the combined operation

LOUISVILLE, KY. SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1847.

tian philanthropist the designs of a wise and The idea of colonization, as a practicable beneficent Providence. It vindicates the means of relieving the country of this evil.

ien." His laws are eternal. He has no triumphantly encountering the most viole tamped upon the African a distinctive opposition from the natives, succeeded olor, and marked him with peculiar char, making a lodgment upon the coast. listinctive class. He does not speak to us. States. Emigrants applied as fast or faste ither by signs or wonders, or "in the still than they could be sent out. ions of unerring wisdom, and proclaim in by the success which had attended its efforts language not to be misunderstood, that the hildren of Africa must be restored to their Inquiry into the Courses which have Retail native land.

But we are not left alone to the induchim from the blighting influence of public sentiment. His nature is dwarfed by the shall stretch forth her hands unto God." Africa shall be redeemed. The darkness facts and suppositions which all most adm energies of his soul. No high born hopes are awakened in his bosom, to prompt him to deeds of noble daring. The faculties of his nature are never stirred within him by pointed means for scattering the blessings of port of the Secretary of the Treasury, re civilization and the truths of religion over cently published by order of Congress. I that dark and benighted land. If we may is known to the reading public that Mr judge of the future by the past, this is the Walker, during the past year, addressed cir only effectual means for attaining this glon- culars to all the principal Agricultural ous end. Whilst the efforts at colonization Commercial, and Manufacturing men of the by the whites on the African coast have country, in which he propounds to them au been rendered almost abortive by the fatal effects of the climate, they have had little or eral occupations. His object was to obtain no effect in civilizing the natives of that from them such information in relation to

All the efforts of the civilized world have been unavailing to suppress the accursed slave trade. Neither that noble act of our own Government, in which she has been part of my purpose at present to expres followed by most of the nations of Chris any opinion upon the merits of the design tendom, declaring the merciless traffic to be or the execution of the work; or to draw The necessary and obvious effect of the piracy, nor the equally enlightened and humene policy of the British Government, Tariff Policy. I may, however, make use enforced by the power of her navy, and illustrated by the genius and the virtues of a Wilberforce and a Clarkson, could effect this object. "It appears," in the language of an eminent writer, "that not withstanding these benevolent and persevering efforts, this I have nothing to do at present. The fourth horrid traffic in human flesh is nearly as ex n the first circular, inquires of the manufactensively carried on as ever, and under circumstances perhaps of a more revolting character. During the period from 1819 to July 1828, it is supposed that nearly 100,000 human beings were annually transported as slaves from different parts of the

The only effectual remedy for this evil i our free institutions, are moving forward to dispel the thick darkness which has for with rapid strides to the accomplishment of ages booded over the intellect of Africatheir high destiny, this class constitutes a it is to arouse her sons to a consciousness melancholy exception. Whilst the oppressed of other lands acquire new strength

that they are men, and to let in the light of at Saco, in Maine, has a capital, in grounds, divine truth upon the darkened intellect of buildings, and machinery, amounting to five and spring forward with elastic vigor as the nation. This cannot be accomplished soon as they touch our shores, we look in except by the colonization within her own 100.) Their business capital, invested in Mr. Mills states that the Eagle Furnace

All history and experience prove that the does not and cannot flourish in American climate is fatal to the white man; whilst soil. There is that in the character of our they furnish the highest evidence that it is institutions and in the nature of man which not only congenial to the physical, but that forbids it. The sad destiny of this unhappy race is presented to our daily observation in colors which cannot be exaggerated. They are surrounded by a growing population, instinct with life, and multiplying with a tanidity process. In the liberated African. He lives and flour ishes where the white man decays and dies. The only sensible impressions which have been unade on the berbarons and savage. rapidity unequalled in the history of modern been made on the barbarous and savage times, whilst they are crowded into dense tribes have been mainly through his instru mentality. These truths are most clearly nent, which I presume comes in almost dai. subject further may do so by referring to housand slaves would have been supplied growth. The towns and villages in this illustrated by a reference to the history of ly, or at short intervals. The only amount the Secretary's report. I have searched in by nearly five times the number of free cit region, though smaller and less prosperous settlements and subjected to the fatal opera. mentality. These truths are most clearly

shackles of the soul will be removed, their civilization thus introduced and thus extend doom is inevitable. This thought, startling ed, will do more in all time to come to pro as it may seem to the unreflecting and tect the defenceless tribes of Africa than the sceptical, unfolds to the mind of the chris. combined power of the British navy.

ways of God to man. Even the dark and was also conceived at a very early perior eventful past, burdened with the sighs and in the history of our Government. ears of captive millions, is not without its 1777, Mr. Jefferson, under a deep convic neaning, fraught with consolation and with toa of the enormity of the evil, recommend tope. We see the hand of a merciful God ed that some provision should be made for onducting the children of men through this object. He seems at first to have con hery trials, that they may at last return aden with the blessings of civil and relitious liberty. Behind the dark cloud, efficient scheme was developed. The which looks to be charged with the wrath Legislature of Virginia, in 1804, in secre and fiery indignation of an offended God, session, instructed Mr. Monroe, then Gov he eye of faith catches the smile of mercy ernor of the State, to open negotiation und of love. Oh! that men would but with the President, to see what could be ollow the indications of the Divine will, done. Again, in 1816, the Legislature o und submit to the teachings of an overrul. the same State passed a series of resolutions ng Providence! Then the path of duty recognizing fully the purposes and object would be made plain before us. Then the of the American Colonization Society. In acts to which I have alluded would rise up the same year this Society was organized sefore us in all the majesty of truth, and composed of men of the most distinguished unan reason, instead of attempting to force talents and enlightened public spirit. The he laws of nature, would direct its efforts work is now begun in the midst of opposi accordance with the purposes, and in tion from the North and from the South umble dependence upon the will of that In 1819, the first agents of the Society were aerciful Being who controls the destinies of sent out to examine the western coast of Africa, and to report. Encouraged by the It cannot be that no good is to be evolved representations then made, in 1820, the on the dealings of God with his people. first emigration from this country to Africa was undertaken. In the year following oth not willingly afflict the children of he hardy and adventurous colonists after eteristics without a purpose. He has not may be truly said, however, that the first written with his own finger upon the human permanent settlement was not made untileart, that law which forbids the amalga, the year 1824. From that period down to nation of the races, without intending that 1835, the Society continued to gain upon should be obeyed. He has graciously public confidence. Its high claims to pub ermitted the incalculable evils which re. hic patronage had been distinctly recognized alt from the existence of this peculiar and by the Legislative authorities of fourteen

small voice," without intending to remind at this time the Abolitionists were arous is of our duty. These are the lights which ed to a violent opposition to the scheme of should guide our feet-they are the indica colonization. They seemed to be alarmed

> larded the Accumulation of Wealth am Increase of Population in the Southern States, By a Carolinjan.

I have based the foregoing reasoning upor merous questions connected with their sev the profits of capital in the different branch es of industry, as would enable Congress t apportion the tariff laws with an enlighten ed regard to the interests of all. It is no any inference from it in reference to the of facts in illustration of my subject, which

were collected or a totally different end. Mr. Walker issued two series of questions marked Nos. 1 and 2.) each series embrac ng quite a number of inquiries with which turer, what is the amount of his capital in vested in grounds and buildings, water-power and machinery. The fifth inquires the average amount of materials, and cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wazes, necessary to be kept constantly on hand. coest, of whom more than 43,000 were le The twelfth inquires the number of men,

women, and children employed, and the average wages of each class. To these questions, Mr. Samuel Bachelor I presume a director or agent) replies, that he York Cotton Manufacturing Company. aundred and fifty thousand dollars, (\$550, naterials and the payment of wages, is four employs eighty men, at 81 50 per day. hundred and fifty thousand dollars, (\$450, Slaves, possessing equal skill, would not be 100) the whole is therefore one million of worth less than \$900 each, at present prices. dollars, (\$1,000,000.) But I have reason and aggregately, seventy-two thousand dol to think this sum is overstated, in this way: lars, (\$72,000.) Hence, if we allow that The amount set down as the business capi. the employer of free labor need \$7,000 in al probably embraces the whole sum employed in that way during a year. But it is of equal extent, using slave labor, will re not necessary to have on hand the cash to quire a capital of one hundred and fifteen purchase materials and pay wages for the current year in advance, since these changes can be met by the income of the establish African Colonization.

Of business capital necessary would be that a vain for a case where slaves were exclusive zens, as I have demonstrated above. Such than those of the free States, present an ly employed in a manufacturing establishing addition to the present free population of agreeable contrast to the smalled delacidation. of moral and physical causes, which are tury, the idea of colonizing the free blacks motion until the completion of a fabric and ment in the Southern States, in order that I constantly at work to sap the energies of or re-captured slaves on the Western coas its sale. I see confirmation of this view of might present the subject under another as constantly at work to sap the energies of their nature, they necessarily sink in the scale of being. This fatal tendency continues and acquires additional force as time shadowing influence of the millions around them is increasing apere, whilst their recuperative power is diminishing with each of the energies of being. The scale of being and acquires additional force as time is increasing apere, whilst their recuperative power is diminishing with each of the energies of being. This fatal tendency continues and acquires additional force as time is increasing apere, whilst their recuperative power is diminishing with each of the earth. The continues and acquires additional force as time is increasing apere, whilst their recuperative power is diminishing with each of the earth. The continues and acquires additional force as time the unit of the immense amount of wealth in slave presented to the public the matter in a cross which I will introduce presently. However, in this case, let the presently laborers, fifteen of the matter in a cross which I will introduce presently. However, in this case, let the presently laborers, fifteen of the immense amount of wealth in slave property which has been taken to the South west would be brought into the conputation, the proportic tors. The capital is the fifteen slaves are retrograted to the number of women of this decision, a number of blacks. The application of the action of the action of the fitteen slaves are retrograted to the number of women at the low average of 1 west would be brought into the conputation, the proportic tors. The capital is the fifteen slaves are retrograted to the number of women of the subject under another as factory in All the interest action. The number of women of the South west would be brought into the conputation, the proportic very the subject under another as factory in All the interest action in the fitter and the matter in a cross which I will introduce the matter in a cross the matter in a cross the matter in a cross the matter in a cro succeeding generation. It does not require the gift of prophecy to foregell their melantoly fate.

This aspect of the subject presents a dismal picture to the mind of the philanthropis and the christnan. A race of fellow piss and the christnan. A race of fellow piss and the christnan and wasting away under the influence of causes as certain in their operation as the laws of nature herself?

Every practical observer has universal and successful and succ

leave the slaveholder's capital debt hundred housand dollars (\$800,000) reater than ductive investment, because it is an essen. slavery is almost exclusively confined.

hat of the Saco company.

I have here supposed that a day in equal amount of labor with a freeman. while the experience of men in every de-partment of industry proves the contrary. It has grown into a proverb in the Southern States, that the labor of a write man is worth that of two slaves. At that rate, it would require a large addition the above stimate of the capital necessary to carry on nanufacturing with slave labor. If in the implest agricultural operations there exists uch a disparity in the efficiency of free and lave labor, it must, in the nature of things. re requisite, as is the case in manufactures. Supposing it practicable to employ slaves attensively in manufacturing, it will hence e necessary to procure the most intelligent and faithful, and consequently such as comnand the highest prices. But patwiths and ng that so large a capital is recessary to amploy slaves in manufactures, an investment of that kind may yet be profitable The excess of capital, which consists in the alue of the slaves, though it produces no h ng saves the payment of wages. It may. n that way, yield as large a dividend to the owner as his other investment. I lowever. ind, by Mr. Walker's report, that Southern nanufacturers almost invariably use hired abor-free generally, no doubt.

It is not my purpose to show that manu acturing at the South is impacticable: or he contrary, I incline to believe that the oarser fabries may be made there with much dvantage to the capitalists and to the comaunity. But the fact that slavery absorb he great bulk of Southern capital must al vays present an obstacle to extensive opera ons. So it is with commerce and all the ther interests. They always exhibit a hwarfed or deformed appearance in compar son with occupations in free countries even agriculture, which is more profitable n the South than almost anywhere in the vorld, is conducted in the worst way im gineable. Slavery sits like the Old Mar f the Sea upon the necks of the people. paralyzing every effort at improvement. This shall show, in another place, is not, as it ommonly supposed, attributable to inert iess or indolence, but to slavery, as an unproductive abso bent of capital.

Mr Enoch Hews is a to egar manufacturer. In reply to question our and five, he states his capital at thirty housand dollars, (\$30,000,) of which twerv thousand is permanent, and ten thousand used in the purchase of materials and the payment of wages. He employs one hurtred persons, mostly females. One hun tred slaves of similar ages, would be of the werage value of \$600 each, or sixty thou sand in the aggregate. Add to it the capita' nyested by Mr. Hews, and ninety thousand tollars will be the sum necessary to conducsimilar establishment with slave labor The sum is however subject to some abatenent, for the reason stated in the preceding ase, viz: that the employer of slave labo s exempt from the charge of wages. This tem, however, would not exceed two or tree thousand dollars.

Mr. Calvin J. Mills states, in answer to mestion fourth, that the capital at the Eagle urnace, at Butialo, New York, invested in buildings and machinery, is thirty-five thou sand dollars. (\$35,000)—that expended is wages fifteen thousand dollars, (\$15,000.) The fixed capital, together with the busines apital absorbed in a year, is eighty thou and dollars, (\$80,000.) But in answer to he thirty third question, Mr. Mills states that the capital of the company is fifty thou sand dollars, (\$50,000.) He evidentidiscriminates between the whole busines capital absorbed in a year, and that portion of it which is necessary to keep on hand a cording to the statement of Mr. Mills, the current outlay in materials and wages is three times greater than the amount of cas! necessary at one time. If a similar abate

ready cash, to pay wages, an establishmen

housand dollars, (\$115,000.) But I deem it useless to multiply instan ces, as any one who wishes to examine the

The food and clothing of a slave is a pro- in the eastern part of those States, to which tial outlay; but his value as property cannot contribute any thing to production, for the the census tables minutely, will find that reason that the destruction of the property the slight increase in the population of Virby the liberation of the slave would in no degree destroy the efficiency of his labor.

CHAPTER IV.

eduction: for in every instance of the imployment of slave labor, the capital mus sceed the amount necessary where free abor is employed, by the value of the laves. And hence all the wealth of indi iduals which has assumed that shape has idded nothing to the resources of the State or Nation. It adds nothing to the axable value or productive energies of the country; and yet has not been accumula ed without the same expense of capital and ndustry which are necessary in producing ther species of wealth. The abolition of led with much individual loss, if effected vithout compensation to the owner, would estroy none of the resources of the country It would possess the same labor, and the same land and other materials to employ it ton and sugar are occupied; and the same -the same means and stronger motiveshe hope of gain in a greater number. The ax which the slave bears as property, he would be equally able to pay in the char ucter of a free citizen. The military trength of the country would be augment d, not simply by the number of slaves nanumitted, but by that number togethe with the number of freemen which would Virginia, for instance, which had been en low be necessary to hold the slaves in sub saged in the profitable cultivation of one ection. Slavery merely serves to approviate the wages of labor-it distributes uries, would be in the highest condition vealth, but cannot create it. This will be of improvement. The case, however, it egarded as a strange peculiarity of slave juite the contrary; most of the good land property: that is actively employed in pro. In the eastern part of the State having beer luctive pursuits, and vet vields nothing - leared and worn out, a large part of then The reason is this: It is the necessity laving undergone that process two or three which exists of appropriating the brute cre. imes. Perhaps the river bottoms may tion, and all inanimate substances, in orler to render them productive, and the ab ence of that necessity with reference to bu | That the lands are suffered to wear out nan beings. The ox never voluntarily as simes the voke, nor the horse the saddle husbandry of the people, as some imagine -both require a master to give them any but to the expensiveness of the process,igency in the production of wealth-and he inadequacy of the means. Nearly all he same is true of all inanimate substan he people of eastern Virginia are engaged vill labor more assiduously in the accumu spectable town or village in that section o' ation of wealth, under the incentive of in | the State, excepting Richmond, Norfolk. erest, than at the bidding of a master-the and Petersburg, which places would hard tope of gain having a more salutary effect by afford a market for the boef and butter

pon him, than the fear of punishment. ain a supply of free labor. Thus, if the will not be substituted for becon in subsist cotton planter of Alabama desires to extend ing the slaves. i's operations by the cultivation of an ad- So trifling is the market for products of

lars per acre, in the two States.

value of the slaves be three hundred dollars smith's work, &c.

emponent of causes as certain in their operation at the laws of nature herself! Every predictal observer has witnessed the laws of nature herself! Every predictal observer has witnessed the description of this truth. It is so well understood and appreciated, that the public product of this truth. It is so well understood and appreciated, that the public product of this truth. It is so well understood and appreciated, that the public product of size of the state has demanded, as a just perceptaint to emancipation, that the public product of its state. It is the state of that the truth of the state of the state has demanded, as a just perceptaint to emancipation, that the public product of its state that the whole capital engaged in the man place. Up to the partonage the state of that the truth of the state of the state of the state has demanded, the state of that the truth of the state of that the truth of the state of the state of the state of the state has the state of the state of the state of the state of the state has the state of the state of the state of the state of the state has the state of the st

to the western part of the State, while there has been an actual diminution east of the It follows from the foregoing reasoning nountains, and this in spite of the fact tha he tobacco regions is chiefly confined to which I bumbly think incontrovertible, that the east. The same small tendency to in noperty in slaves has nothing to do with rease in the western counties of North Car plina is observable, with a corresponding white inhabitants of South Carolina exhib

> obacco, cotton, and rice. The surplus labor arising from the natura nerease above what is necessary for the cultivation of those lands, is taken to the Southwest, which accounts for the rapid necesse of the new States. But the same ircumstances will necessarily bring abou he same redundancy in the supply of labo here, so soon as the lands adapted to coendency to the deportation of the slave

ts no increase from 1830 to 1840-the

blacks increased slightly. The result, con

non to the three States, is clearly traces

ble to the same origin, the occupation of al

he lands in them adapted to the growth o

will exist, to long as there are other new lands further West to place them on. It might be supposed that the adaptation to the production of articles of prime mar ketable value, as tobacco, cotton, rice, &c. would hold out the greatest encouragemen o the improvement of the soil: and a State of those articles for more than two cen orm an exception to this rule, as the are nourished by occasional inundations. not attributable to the idolence and ba of a dozen square miles. The scarcity of Since property invested in slaves is un. population, I have shown above, has re productive and useless, as is apparent from sulted from the system of slavery, which he above reasoning, the direct effect of its absorbs the chief part of the accumulated ulm'ssion into any State, is, consequently, wealth of the people, leaving but little for o divert the energies of the people from its investment in the manufacturing arts, comimprovement. But slavery is not simply nerce, &c. Its effect is to dispense with improductive; it has a peculiarity which the necessity of breeding beef cattle, there pelongs to no other species of unproductive being no market to justify it, and conseapital. It substitutes the place of free cit quently to cut off the principal source from anital to furnish it than is necessary to ob the custom of the country, shows that beef

litional hundred acres, with ten additional this kind that they are almost wholly neglectaborers, (the same suppositions remaining.) ed wherever slavery abounds to a consideraie must first accumulate nine thousand dol. ble extent; and even such markets as exist are badly supplied, at a high price .-But if the farmer in Ohio of equal means The consequence is, that the living, in should desire to extend his operations in the towns of the Southern States, is greatqual degree, it would be necessary to Iv more expensive than is the case in the im to accumulate only two thousand dol North, which accounts for the fact that the ars for that end. Or if a citizen of New mechanic arts are found to languish in the York should emigrate to Ohio with two slaveholding States. The mechanic is conhousand dollars, a number of laborers pelled to advance the price of manufactures would thereby be induced to follow him. In proportion to his expensive living, which or he would add as much to the population brings him in competition with the similar any one time. This is the case to which ! and resources of the State as would be add article admitted free of duty from the Nor referred in speaking of the Saco company of to those of Alabama by an emigran hern States. It is thus that slavery at first I have little doubt that the sum set dowr rom Virginia with a capital of nine thous opposes the introduction of the manufactur there as the business capital, embraces the and dollars. This, of course, supposes ing arts, by turning the chief part of the whole amount expended in a year. Ac is before remarked, that slave labor is wealth of the South into a different and exclusively employed in Alabama, and unproductive channel, and then discoura that the price of land is the same, ten dol | zes their prosecution by the extra expense which attends them. Such of the mechan-The slave population of Virginia, in ic arts as can only be exercised at the spot.

each, the sum of their value will be one The census table shows that slavery ex nundred and thirty-five million of dollars, ists to a very limited extent in the moun (135,000,000). Had slavery never been tain regions of the Southern States, which admitted into Virginia, the wealth which a are unsuited to tobacco and cotton; and the present exists in that shape would of course number of Slaves in Kentucky and Tenn have assumed some other - und would now essee is also disproportionately small, comappear in the form of improved lands, bet pared with the more Southern and Alan. er and more numerous houses, towns, tic States. These States and parts of States cities : more commerce and manufactures; contain the bulk of the white population of and the place of the four hundred and fifty the South, and exhibit a slow, steady Virginia would place her, in point of num | which is everywhere visible upon the borbers, before any State in the Union. Bu ders of the Atlantic. There is scarcely a

Insurv.—A little wrong done to a great wrong done to ourselves. The unishment of an injury, is the cost f having done it; and no man on

Pirr and Sconn.—He that hath pity on another man's sorrow, shall be free from it himse f: and he that delighteth in and storneth the misry of another, shall one time or other fall into t himself.—Sir W. Raleigh.

A CONTENTED MIND.—A man that is con-ented with a little, has enough; he that com-lains, has too much. A quiet and contented uind is the utmost felicity man is capable of a this world—it is the very crown of glory and wisdom.

Bracey.—Remember, that if thou marry or beauty, thou lindest thyself all thy life to hat which, perchance, will neither last ner lease thee one year; and when then hast, it will e to thee of no price at all; for the desire leth when it is attained and the affection persheth when it is satisfied.—Sir W. Releigh.

READING.—It is manifest that all government f action is to be got by knowledge; and which is reading.—Rir P. Sydney.

As storm following storm, and wave succes ng wave, give additional hardness to the shell hat encloses the pearl, so do the storms and waves of life add force to the character of man.

How unlike is the Christian world to the hristian doctrine! The seal is f.ir and ex-lent, but the impression is languiser got vi-

ADVANTAGES OF TEMPERANCE -- A blocksmith vas the scarcity of money, he could not pay his ent. The merchant saked how much runs he used in his family in the course of the day. Upon is answering the question, the merchant make a calculation, and showen him that he read on the mornted to more in a year that his bease ent. The calculation, so astenioned the mehanic, that he signed the pledge and determined to bny and drink so more spirits of any hind. The next year he paid his rout and bought a suit of clothes, out of the savings of his temperance, is per isted in it through life, and the consequence was competence and respectability. neuce wis, competence and respectal Lity.

WAR ON THE PLAINS. Our results may re-tember that last March the Sioux In. lime illed a party of 80 Nemahas. Mr. Richards, rrived from Fort Laramie, reports that 700 oiges of the Stonx were, when he left, on their way south to fight the Pawnees. The Delavares, Shawnees, and Caws, were also on their here will be bloody work on the plains, and ur Government should keep a strong free onstantly on the alert for the protection of our

Assideity and Perseverance.-The most one ice, and follow it for sometime; then to ask till unsteady, always changing. However, be he worse. People may tell you of your being seed them not; whatever employment you fol-ow with perseverance and assi luity will be found it for you: it will be your support in youth and

GRAFTING CURRANTS .- The Gardner's Chronented, as well as for the improved flavor, to zens, by supplying all the demands for la which manure is obtained. No one could of the substitute, as I have de nonstrated, requires several times more of the manure; and experience, as well as training, by the free exposure to san and air, de stem to improve the fruit and fiel itate clean ulture, instead of suffering two hundred and ifty suckers to shoot up all around into a dense brush heap, is very obvious to those who have

ished in this paper, for which he was put to leath. Several numbers of this paper are pre-served in the royal library of Paris, which are

VERIFICATION OF AN INTERESTING DISCOT-Scientifique, of Paris, in a late number of that ournal, gives an account of some experiments, it which he was present, to test the merits of a Agreeably to the invitation." he says, "which number of physici us and journalists, we were present at the exumation of a boy that had been embalmed after the method of Grand This took place in the cemetry of Pere La feeling of mere curlosity. A recent report to the Academy of Me licine had called in question the reality of this discovery, supposed indispu ment is to be made in the other cases, it is evident that I have not presented the question in its strongest light.

Mr. Mills states that the Eagle Furnace employs eighty men, at \$1.50 per day. Slaves, possessing equal skill, would not be

AN AFFECTING SCENE.-Too late Geo. who had witnessed many affecting scen s in his time. Being required to mention the which had most affected him during his long experience, he selected one so simple, and so touching, as proves him to have been possessed, not only of very tender feelings, but of a most correct and delicate judgment. At the last interview between a condemned wee thing just beginning to prattle, was playing about the cell. Her little eye was caught by the glitter of the bolts which orfined the father's leg., and she cried out,